

What are County Roads?

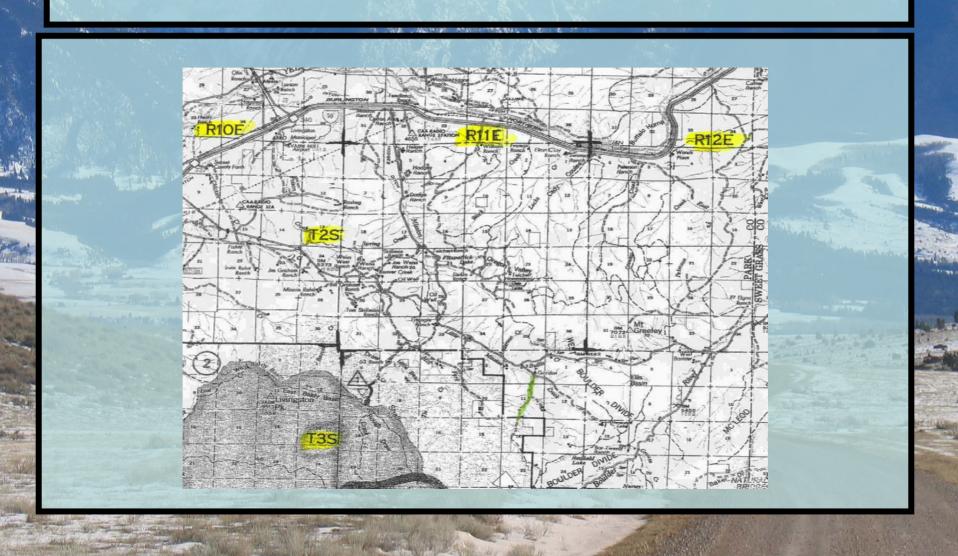
- A county road is a road opened, established, constructed, maintained, changed, abandoned or discontinued by the county in accordance with Title 7, chapter 14. Section 60-2-201, MCA.
- See, also, Section 7-14-2101(2)(b), MCA.

How are County Roads Created?

- Petition
- Dedication and Acceptance
- Easement/Right-of-Way
- Prescriptive Use
- Eminent Domain
- Transfer by State
- Resolution

 A county road includes a road that is petitioned by freeholders, approved by resolution, and opened by a County Commission in accordance with Title 7. Section 7-14-2101(2)(b)(i), MCA.

- The petition must be signed by 10 freeholders in a road district. Section 7-14-2601(1) MCA.
- The petition must set forth:
 - (1) the particular road or roads to be opened, established, constructed, changed, abandoned, or discontinued;
 - (2) the general route thereof;
 - (3) the lands and owners affected;
 - (4) whether the owners who can be found consent thereto;
 - (5) where consent is not given, the probable cost of the right-of-way;
 - (6) the necessity for and advantage of the petitioned action. Section 7-14-2602, MCA.
- Until 1959, the *Reid* rule may apply. *Reid v. Park County* (1981), 627 P.2d 1210.
 - It is sufficient if the record taken as a whole shows that a public road was created, otherwise the burden on the public in a particular case to prove a public road was created so many years ago may well be insurmountable.

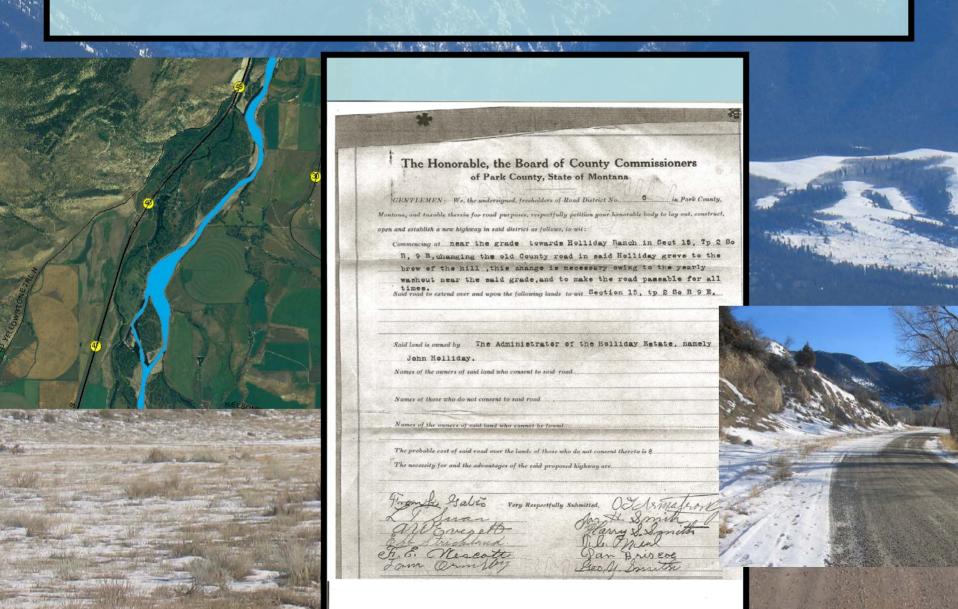


- At a regular or special meeting, within 30 days after the petition is filed, the County Commission shall cause an investigation of the feasibility, desirability, merits and demerits of the petition and the cost of granting the petition.
- Investigation is by one Commissioner and the County Surveyor.
- After considering the petition and the investigation results, the County Commission shall enter its decisions in the minutes.

Section 7-14-2603, MCA.

- Damages must be estimated and paid to affected landowners out of the county road fund. If landowner refuses to accept damages, the County Attorney must institute eminent domain proceedings. Sections 7-14-2607 and -2608, MCA.
- Opening of road requires a resolution declaring the road to be a county road by the County Commission. Section 7-14-2605, MCA.
- With 10 days of the County Commission decision, certified notice must be mailed to all owners of land abutting the road. Section 7-14-2604, MCA.

- The findings of the County Commission, plat field notes, and report of surveyor are recorded in Clerk and Recorder's Office. Section 7-14-2614, MCA.
- The Clerk and Recorder notifies the County Road Supervisor of the proper district of the road and provides the Supervisor with a certified copy of the County Commission Resolution ordering the road opened. Section 7-14-2613, MCA.



 A county road includes a road that has been dedicated for public use in the county and approved by resolution of the County Commission.

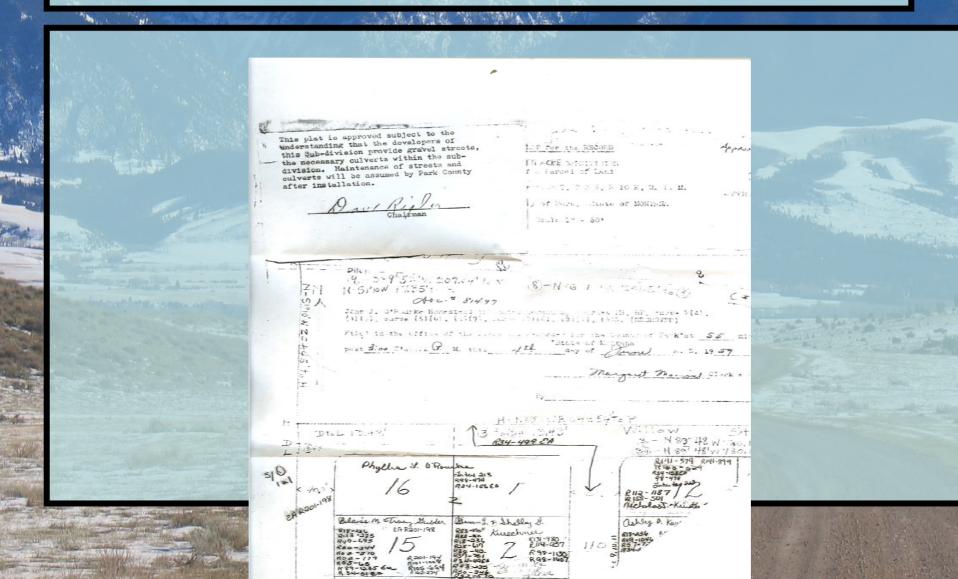
Section 7-14-2101(2)(b)(ii), MCA.

"Dedication" means the deliberate appropriation of land by an owner for any general and public use, reserving to the landowner no rights that are incompatible with the full exercise and enjoyment of the public use to which the property has been devoted.

Section 76-3-103(3), MCA.

 See, also, Smith v. Moran (1985), 693 P.2d 1246

The interest a county acquires in a statutory dedication of a roadway, is the "equivalent of a right-of-way deed ... and incidents necessary to enjoying and maintaining the public highway." Bailey v. Ravalli County (1982), 653 P.2d 139, 142.



Easement/Right-of-Way

- County Commission shall contract, agree for, purchase, or otherwise lawfully acquire rights-of-way for county roads over private property. It may institute proceedings under Title 70, chapter 30, paying for such right-ofway from the county road fund.
- County Commission shall acquire rights-ofway for county roads and discontinue or abandon them only upon proper petition.
- By taking or accepting interests in real property for county roads, the public acquires only the right-of-way and the incidents necessary to enjoying and maintaining it.

Section 7-14-2107, MCA.

Easement/Right-of-Way

- When a right-of-way is voluntarily given or purchased, a written instrument conveying the right-of-way and incidents to the right-ofway must be signed and acknowledged by the person making it. The instrument must then be recorded in the local County Clerk and Recorder's Office.
- When a right-of-way is condemned pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30, a certified copy of the judgment must be made and filed in the local County Clerk and Recorder's Office.
- Both types of instruments must particularly describe the land.

Section 7-14-2108, MCA.

Easement/Right-of-Way

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following line, to-wit.



GRANT OF EASEMENT FOR HIGHWAY

1923. by and between Mrs & L. Holliday widow

bia wife, (or if a single man so state) of first part, and the County of Park, a municipal corporation and subdivision of the State of Montana. the party of the second part, WITNESSETH: That the partitof the first part, in consideration of the sum of One Dollar, lawful money of the United States, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in further consideration of the building and laying out of a public highway upon the premises hereinafter conveyed and described, does hereby grant, and convey unto the party of the second part, the following described premises in the County of Park, State of Montana, as follows: a Right-of-Way and Easement for a public highway in, over and across the in Township three' south , of Range nine East M. P. M. being a strip or parcel of feet wide and feet long approximately, more particularly described as a strip or parcel of land.....

feet on each side of the

Beginning at a point in the center of the Yellowstone Park Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's right of way fifty feet north of the borth end of five bent pilc bridge approximately 1500 feet south of mile post B 5, thence S. 38 degrees 18' W. 390 feet, thence S. 40 degrees 48' W. 200 feet, thence S. 31 degrees 48' W. 200 feet to a point in present pild road the initial point or proposed new right of way whence a strip of ground forty feet in width being twenty feet on each side of the following described center line, to-wit: S. 60 degrees 48' W. 100 feet, thence S. 27 degrees 28' W. 250 fcct, thence S. 11 degrees 40' W. 90 feet thence S. 32 degrees 40' W. 119 feet thence S. 40 degrees 07' W. 363 fcct, thence S. 73 degrees W. 141 feet, thence S. 80 degrees 52' W. 637 feet thence S. 59 degrees 17' W. 100 feet, thence S. 77 degrees 35' W. 115 feet, thence S. 60 degrees W. 428 feet, thence S. 36 degrees, 41' W. 367 feet thence S. 60 degrees W. 428 feet, thence S. 50 degrees 40' W. 355 feet, thence S. 60 degrees 40' W. 20 feet, thence S. 60 degrees 40' W. 355 feet, thence S. 60 degrees W. 428 feet, thence S. 60 degrees 40' W. 355 feet, thence S. 60 degrees 40' W. 165 feet, thence S. 60 degrees 50' W. 100 feet, thence S. 60 degrees 40' W. 163 feet, to a point on the top of bill whence in a southerly direction to a point in present county road. 11

- A county road can be created by prescriptive use of a road by the public for purposes other than just recreational uses.
- Prescriptive use which establishes a county road can only be determined by a Court.
- Prescriptive use is determined on the facts particular to that road.

- The following factual elements must be established:
 - Road must be open to the public.
 - Use of road must be notorious.
 - Use of road must be adverse to landowner.
 - Use of road must be continuous and uninterrupted for the complete statutory time period.

Leffingwell v. Park County (1996), 916 P.2d 751.

 Statutory time periods for which road must have been used by the public depend on date of use.

- 1865-1877

- 1877-1895

- 1895-1913

- 1895-1953

- 1953-present

3 years

5 years

Not Applicable

10 years

5 years

 A prescriptive use county road can be extinguished by reverse adverse possession by a landowner. Dome Mountain v. Park County (2001), 37 P.3d 310.

- County road established by prescriptive use can only be used for the historical uses of the road.
- County road established by prescriptive use is only as wide as the width of the historical use.

See Ruana v. Grigonis (1996), 913 P.2d 1247.

 A county road includes a road that has been acquired by eminent domain pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30, and accepted by resolution as a county road by a County Commission.

Section 7-14-2101(2)(b)(iii), MCA.

A County Commission shall contract, agree for, purchase, or otherwise lawfully acquire rightsof-way for county roads over private property. It may institute proceedings under Title 70, chapter 30, paying for such rightof-way from the county road fund. Section 7-14-2107(1), MCA.

- Eminent domain requires a proper petition under the petition process in Section7-14-2602, MCA.
- See Section 7-14-2107(2) MCA and Madison County v. Elford (1983), 661 P.2d 1266, 203 Mont. 293.

- When a right-of-way is condemned pursuant to Title 70, chapter 30, a certified copy of the judgment of the court must be made. The copy must then be filed in the office of the clerk of the county where the land is located.
- The judgment must particularly describe the land.

Section 7-14-2108(2) and (3), MCA.

Transfer by State

• A road that is abandoned by the state may be designated as a county road upon the acceptance and approval by resolution of a County Commission. Section 7-14-2101(3)(c), MCA.

Transfer by State

RESOLUTION NO.

<u>669</u>

A RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

OF PARK COUNTY, MONTANA, ACCEPT PUBLIC ROAD EASEMENT FOR MILL CREEK

ROAD (National Forest System Road No. 486)

WHEREAS, on November 12, 1998, the United States of America, through the Forest

Service, Department of Agriculture, granted to Park County an easement for a public road and

highway across a strip of land specifically described in a Public Road Easement filed on Roll

133, Page 1500, records of Park County Clerk and Recorder;

WHEREAS, the public road is more commonly known as Mill Creek Road (National

Forest System Road No. 486);

WHEREAS, Park County agreed to accept the Mill Creek Road as a county

road from the Forest Service after certain improvements were made to the road;

WHEREAS, said improvements were made to the Mill Creek Road to the

Forest Service Department;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that Park County accepts the

Public Road Easement for the Mill Creek Road (National Forest System Road No. 486) as

described in the Public Road Easement on record with the Park County Clerk of Court as a

county road, subject to the terms, provisions and conditions in the Public Road Easement.



Resolution

- Following a public hearing, a County Commission may accept by resolution a road that has not previously been considered a county road but that has been laid out, constructed, and maintained with state department of transportation or county funds.
- A survey is not required of an existing county road that is accepted by resolution by a County Commission.

Section 7-14-2101(3)(a) and (b), MCA.

Resolution

- When a right-of-way is voluntarily given or purchased, a written instrument conveying the right-of-way and incidents to the right-of-way must be signed and acknowledged by the person making it. The instrument must then be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county where the land is located.
- The instrument must particularly describe the land.

Section 7-14-2108, MCA.

Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 859

A RESOLUTION BY THE PARK COUNTY COMMISSION ACCEPTING A DEEP CREEK ROAD AS A COUNTY ROAD

WHEREAS, Section 7-14-2101(3Xa), MCA, 2003, sets forth a procedure whereby a board of county commissioners may accept by resolution a road that has not previously been considered a county road but that has been laid out, constructed, and maintained with county funds:

WHEREAS, Section 7-14-2101(3)(b) does not require a survey of an existing county road that is accepted by resolution of a board of county commissioners;

WHEREAS, Section 7-14-2101(3)(a), MCA, 2003, requires a public hearing;

WHEREAS, Lower Deep Creek Road has not previously been considered a county road but Park County has expended funds in the past to maintain Deep Creek Road;

WHEREAS, the road that is to be accepted as Deep Creek Road by the Park County Commission is depicted on Exhibit A attached hereto.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Park County Commission hereby accepts Deep Creek Road as depicted on Exhibit A as a county road.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that turnouts shall be in areas where the right of way is 60 feet or greater.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that there shall be a twelve foot (from visual center road surface right of way, ergo 24 foot minimum, which is the historical width the County has plowed.

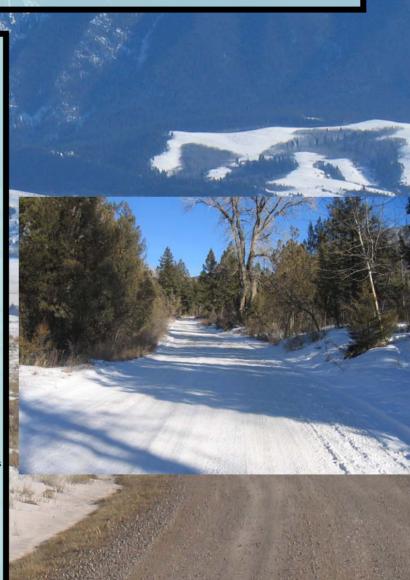
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Park County Road Supervisor shall have the final authority regarding rocks or trees that should be removed from the right of way.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the turnaround area for the county shall be within the 60 foot right of way of the property owned by the Tecca family (immediately after the road leaves the property owned by the Strong family) as of the date of this resolution.

Adopted this 3V day of March, 2005, as moved by Commissioner Lahren and seconded by Commissioner Durgan, and passed on a unanimous vote of the board.

Effective on passage and

approval. DATED this 3V day



Research Tips

- Research law at the time it is believed a road became a county road.
- Research county road maintenance records.
- Research old maps showing county roads.
- Research gas tax records/maps.
- Research local museum records, especially for photographs of roads.
- · Research old school district records.
- Research commissioner minutes, resolutions.
 May be in another county.
- · Depose the "old timers".
- Research geo-yellow cards in assessor's office.

Contact Information

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